

25 per cent Discount
FOR CASE

FROM
SATURDAY, 1st Aug., '08.

(until further notice)
On all MILLINERY GOODS.
Smart Selection of RIVER and
TRAVELLING HATS.

M. GAINS,
COURT MILLINER,
HOTEL MANSIONS
(3rd Floor), HONGKONG,
(over Messrs Kruse & Co.)

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 14 159.

號八廿月八年八零百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908

日二初月八年申庚

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month.

25 per cent Discount

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On all MILLINERY GOODS.
Smart Selection of RIVER and
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M. GAINS,
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(3rd Floor), HONGKONG,
(over Messrs Kruse & Co.)

Intimations.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

\$15
PER
CASE



Assupled
to the
House of
Commons.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at HARRY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1908, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Post-Entries will be accepted for event No. 3.

REGINALD F. O. MASTER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, August 27, 1908.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on TUESDAY, 1st September.

For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars, apply to

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, August 27, 1908.

WANTED.

On the Peak or Upper Level, a HOUSE,

Furnished, for the month of October.

Apply to

"P. M."

Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, August 27, 1908.

WANTED.

A HOUSE, 4-6 Rooms, Furnished pre-

ferred, for 6 months from 1st October.

Apply to

P. H. TIEDEMANN,

90 Peak Hotel, or Russian Consulate's

Office.

Des Vieux Road, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, August 27, 1908.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase

of Surplus Stock of TUBES, BRASS

SOLID DRAWN for surface condensers &

external diameters 48 W.D.C. say \$60 ft.

at H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong.

The quantities are approximately as follows:

Untinned { 15' 6" long, \$700 No. 1 say

8' 9" long, 515 No. 1, 106,500

Tinned { 8' 9" long, 410 No. 1 say

20' to 24' long, 485 No. 1, say \$60 ft.

The above Tubes are sold without any

guarantee given or implied as to the pres-

sure at which they can be safely used.

They can be inspected by prospective pur-

chasers at any time during the ordinary

working hours of the Yard. Tenders may

be made for the whole or any portion of

the quantities shown above.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on

application to the Naval Store Officer, H.

M. Naval Yard, and should be returned

not later than Noon, on the 4th September,

1908.

The highest or any Tender is not neces-

sarily accepted.

(sd.) H. HESLAND,

Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, August 27, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

Business of SWATOW DRAWN

WORK CO., of No. 28, Wellington Street

was formerly created by two men named

WONG LEONG TECK and CHOA HAN

YUEN, and that now WONG LEONG

TECK, retiring from the said Business for

a different business, invites CHOA HAN

YUEN to take his share (i.e., to say to

consign his profit & share to Choa Han

Yuen) with the effect from the 15th day of

7th Moon. If there should be any amount

of Mortgage, Loan, etc., due prior to the

date hereof, WONG LEONG TECK has

no concern to the assignee (i.e., Choa Han

Yuen). This is hereby declared clearly in

order to prevent future dispute.

Dated this 22nd day of 7th Moon of 'Mo

Shan' Year.

Published by CHOA HAN YUEN,

1188

THE OWL GRILL ROOM

HAS REMOVED

TO MORE CONVENIENT PREMISES

29 & 31, Des Vieux Road.

Near the Mutual Society.

Special Rates for Monthly Dinners.

Tiffin ... \$2.00 per Month.

FULL BOARD ... \$4.00.

Parties will be served on HAND.

HARRY NEWBOLD, Proprietor.

Hongkong, May 10, 1908.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

FOUNDERS & BOILERMAKERS.

RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, MOTOR BOATS

HIGH-SPEED AND SHALLOW-DRAFT VESSELS A SPECIALITY

ESTIMATES FOR ALL IRON AND STEEL WORK.

NEW LAUNCH FOR JALE.

TELEPHONE: 187 and K. 91. CABLES: Sanyam, Hongkong.

BORDEN'S

'GOLD SEAL'

CONDENSED MILK.

MADE by the ORIGINATORS OF CONDENSED MILK who for 20 YEARS

have devoted all their energies to the production of the HIGHEST QUALITY

SANITARY MILK in which Gail Borden was the pioneer. A fact worthy of your

consideration.

Stands Supreme for PURITY, RICHNESS AND FLAVOUR. WARRANTED

TO KEEP LONGER THAN MILK OF ANY OTHER MANUFACTURE.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY, Sole Importers.

Hongkong, July 14, 1908.

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH CO.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: TELEPHONE: Office No. 748.

'PENDIDO' WORKS No. 74.

A. B. C. CODE.

LAUNCHES FOR SALE, HIRE, OR CHARTER.

For Picnic, Shooting, Bathing Parties, Towing, &c.

Launches for Hire, lying off Blake Pier during the day

For the convenience of one client the Office will also be open on Sunday from 9 to 11 a.m.

OFFICES: ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING (2nd Floor).

GORDON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 1, 1908.

WILKS & JACK, LD.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

FREEZOR ELECTRIC FANS.

Cheapest

and

Best

'A' to 16'

Sizes

IN STOCK

60 to 200

Volts.

BRACKET & DESK TYPES

THREE SPEEDS

LARGEST STOCK CARRIED OF ALL

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

LAMPS, CABLES, BELLS, FITTINGS, TELEPHONES.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

STEAM DYNAMO SETS 40 to 120 LIGHTS IN STOCK.

WITTON DYNAMOS.

PETTER OIL ENGINES 24 to 14 BHP IN STOCK.

OSRAM

ELECTRIC LAMPS.

TUNGSTEN METALLIC FILAMENT.

70% SAVING EFFECTED

OVER ORDINARY ELECTRIC LAMPS.

CANDLE POWER 30

LIFE 1,500 HOURS AVERAGE.

CURRENT COST 1 CENT PER HOUR.

CURRENT CONSUMPTION 1 WATT PER C.P.

A 30 Candle Power Osram Lamp will give DOUBLE THE

Light of a 16 c.p. ordinary Lamp at HALF THE Cost.

Greatly increased light! Greatly reduced current bill!

ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS INVITED. LARGE STOCK CARRIED.

SOLE AGENTS:

WILKS & JACK, LD.

14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 358. TELEGRAMS: MARINEWORK.

Hongkong, April 1, 1908.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

THE UNDERSIGNED have a Large

Quantity of the ABOVE in all Sizes

in Stock.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 20, 1908.

CHIE WING & Co.

27, 28 and 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)

HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN

All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,

IRON WARE, &c.

STEEL CORDS AND TEES,

CORRUGATED IRON, FIG IRON, &c.

Suitable for

SHIP, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDING.

Telephone No. 768. 1188

Hongkong, August 25, 1908.

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

WILL REMOVE

THEIR OFFICE, AT THE END OF AUGUST, TO

No. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

GROUND FLOOR,

(ENTRANCE FROM CHATER ROAD AT CORNER NEXT QUEEN'S

STATUE).

Telegrams: 'Asbestos', Hongkong. Telephone No. 501.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97.

ARE NOW SHOWING NEW DESIGNS

IN

LACE CURTAINS

4, 4 1/2 AND 5 YDS. LONG \$5.50 to \$25.00 per Pair.

NEW CURTAIN MUSLINS

PLAIN, FIGURED AND SPOT.

Lace and Insertion and Figured Etruscan.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE SINCERE CO.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

TAILORS, HATTERS & MERCERS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Drapery, Silks, Watches, Clocks, Crockery, Ironmongery,

Grocery, Furniture, Rattan Ware, Tobaccos, Cigars,

Cigarettes, Sewing Machines.

Our Prices are marked in plain figures.

Hongkong, September 28, 1907.

MEE CHEUNG & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

TYPHOON PICTURES NOW ON SALE.

STUDIO-108 HOUSE STREET. STORE-BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

Hongkong, February 18, 1908.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALED FOR COMFORT AND COINAGE.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.

MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in

Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent

islands for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST'S HOTEL.

Terms:—From \$5 per day. Telephone Add: 'Peak'.

Town Office: 8, Dundas Street.

Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 197.

Mrs. M. MATTHEY, Proprietress.

THE Band of the 13th Rajputs will play choice selections

during and after Dinner on THURSDAY, the 3rd Septem-

ber, 1908.

For particulars, apply to

Hongkong, September 24, 1907.

C. FRERICKS, Manager.

HOTEL BALTIMORE,

No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

WILL BE RE-OPENED UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1908.

THE HOTEL is situated in a Healthy Locality and will be found Homely and

Comfortable.

GOOD PLAIN MENU. MODERATE TERMS.

For Rates, please apply to

THE MANAGERS: HOTEL BALTIMORE,

D. PAUL & MRS. WHITE, Proprietors,

ENTLAND HOUSE.

Hongkong, August 26, 1908.

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

8 and 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY

MANAGER, Howlton Hotel

Hongkong, August 25, 1908.

1188

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$5.50 per

ARMS AND THE MAN.

Intimations.

To Let

JOHN CAKEY & SONS LIMITED, "WILLETON" BRILL LONDON.



**ARMICHAEL AND
OLARKE,**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
SURVEYORS
Queen's Building Hong
Kong
2-4, CANAL ALLEY, SINGAPORE

OFFICE ADDRESS:
ARMICHAEL, HONGKONG
ARMICHAEL, SINGAPORE

Codes Used—Seventh 12th Edition
A.B.O. 4th and 4th Editions
British Standard—Weeks 4th Edition



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WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Dainty Novelties

Children's
- Millinery.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

Hotels.

MACAO HOTEL.
SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER
RATES.

Per Day...\$ 4.00 to \$ 7.00 according to
room selected.
Per Week 25.00 to 40.00 do.
Per Month 90.00 to 140.00 do.
Week ends, Saturday afternoon to
Monday morning...\$7.00 to \$10.00.
Two persons occupying one room will be
charged a rate and a half only.
Children under 12 Half rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.
Excellent Cooking by An Cheong, for
over seventeen years chief cook with the
late Mr. J. W. Osborne.
Macao, May 19, 1908.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.
(Late Hotel Meyer-Pole).
TELEPHONE No. 898.

MUSICAL DINNER.
A GERMAN BRASS BAND from
the above Hotel, will play on the Cool Lawn
at the above Hotel, before, during and after
dinner on SUNDAY, August 30th, com-
mencing from 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.
Private Tables can be reserved either on
the lawn or on the spacious verandah
overlooking Kowloon Bay.
A few Private Rooms to let at very
moderate rates.
Team Cars available every 10 minutes on
Sundays.
FRED. E. J. BISHOP,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 11, 1908.

VICTORIA CINEMATOPH.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME:
ENGEL TROUPE
RUSSIAN DANCERS
New English Songs.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SECOND DAY.

Two Performances Nightly.
7.15 to 9 P.M. and 9.15 to 11.15 P.M.

Tickets can also be obtained at the
ROBINSON PIANO CO.
Don't Forget the Address:
DES VREUX ROAD
(POTTINGER STREET CORNER).
Hongkong, December 23, 1907.

PATELL & CO.,

SHAMKIN, CANTON.
EXPORT AND IMPORT
MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Direct Importers of
English, American, German,
French and Australian
PROVISIONS & WINES.

'A HISTORY OF UNION
CHURCH.

BY Rev. G. H. BONDFIELD and
BY DYER BELL, M.R.A.S.

Edited by Rev. O. H. HICKLING.

To be had at the CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
6, Queen's Road Central.

Price...\$1.00.

**NEW
PIANOS**

ON HIRE
AT

\$10 PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular
Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED.
Hongkong, April 16, 1907.



**A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
Scotland

OF
GENUINE AGE

AND
FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

PBR DOZEN.....\$16.50.

WATSON'S

D. SHERRY

Superior Pale Dry.

Per Dozen.....\$19.50.

Rainier Beer

LIGHT, wholesome, and
invigorating

'Undoubtedly the best Beer
brewed in America.'

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

THE CITY OF PARIS.
2, PEDDER STREET.

PHONE No. 536.

JUST RECEIVED

A New Consignment

OF
PARIS MODES
and GOWNS.

**JOHN & ROBERT HARVEY &
CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1770.
THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong and
South China for the above Company's
WHISKIES.

HARVEY'S 'Special' \$14 per Case.
HODGKIN & CO.
Hongkong, August 11, 1908.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
Meeting.
3 p.m.—Fourth Meeting of Hongkong
Gymkhana Club, at Happy Valley.

General Memoranda.
MONDAY, August 31.—
Goods per 'Indra' not cleared on this
date subject to rent.
Goods per 'Nore' not cleared at 4 p.m.
on this date subject to rent.
Goods per 'Silesia' undelivered after this
date subject to rent.
Goods per 'Lightning' undelivered after
8 p.m. this date will be landed.

TUESDAY, September 1.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable House-
hold Furniture, etc., at Mr. H. Bonner's
Residence, 'Derlington' (8, Peak
Road).

WEDNESDAY, September 2.—
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, at No. 1, Ormsby Terrace, Kow-
loon.
Goods per 'Prinz Eitel Friedrich' unde-
livered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, September 3.—
Goods per 'America' undelivered
at noon on this date subject to rent.

NOTICE.
Letters relating to business should be addressed
to THE MANAGER.
Communications relating to news should be
addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names
and addresses with any communications ad-
dressed to the Editor, for publication but
as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written
on one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.
Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL'
should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day after
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per
copy.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7, should be sent to our
Office at 5 Wyndham Street not later than 11
a.m. New Advertisements should be sent to
our Office at 8, Queen's Road Central before
3 p.m.
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Telegraphic Address: 'Mail, Hongkong.'
Telephone No. 22.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908.

**THE MERCHANT MARINE OF
JAPAN.**

ANY stick will do to belabour Japan
with nowadays in the opinion of her
critics. If one proves ineffectual,
there is nothing to prevent another
being speedily tried, for these are the
days when Japan finds herself the
subject of much distrustful, carping,
and in many cases, unjust criticism.
It was perhaps inevitable, after the
excessive laudation which followed the
Russo-Japanese war, that the pendu-
lum should swing over in the other
direction; and equally certain is it
that the present captious mood on the
part of a very large section of the
outer world will pass away and be
followed, the sooner the better, let us
hope, by a period of more or less
steady equilibrium when sane appreci-
ations of her faults and failings, her
virtues and good qualities, will mark
the ordinary mean of current criticism.
There has been much comment from
time to time in English and German
newspapers regarding the large sums
which Japan pays yearly for the
encouragement of shipbuilding and
deep-sea navigation, and one Hamburg
journal recently held out the threat
that unless Japan reconsidered her
ways in this respect, it would be up to

other nations to retaliate. But do
these critics really understand the
special circumstances which forced
Japan to inaugurate her present sys-
tem of ship-subsidies? The question
goes back to the time when Japan
and China came to blows over Korea
in 1894, when Japan found it
necessary to throw an army into
Korea, send another to the Liaotung
peninsula, and a pretty large number of
troops to Formosa. These all required
transporting overseas and even when
all native-owned steamers were re-
quisitioned there remained a great
shortage of vessels, while the country's
coastwise carrying trade was comple-
tely disorganized. As the Japan Mail
pointed out in a recent issue, the
Japanese Government had to choose
between one of two things. Either it
had to have a special service of military
transports, or it had to dictate to its
mercantile marine, terms such as
should render the latter competent to
furnish transports at any moment.
The former method is largely, though
not wholly, adopted by Great Britain.
There is a fleet of military transports
flying the Union Jack, and there are
steamship companies certain of whose
vessels always hold themselves in re-
adiness to act as transports. Besides,
there is the enormous congeries of
vessels plying to and from all parts
of the world under the English flag, and
upon these it is possible for our
Government to make heavy drafts in
case of need, without disentan-
gling the regular services. Japan not
being in the favourable position of
the United Kingdom was forced to
adopt her present system of
navigation-encouragement grants and
to give liberal subsidies to ships sailing
to distant ports. By an automatic pro-
cess, natural enough under the circum-
stances, these subsidies increase in
proportion to the tonnage of the vessel
and the length of the voyage, hence it
was not many years after the inaugura-
tion of the system that Japanese ships
were found plying their trade in English,
North American, Australian and Indian
waters as well as in the home seas of
China and Japan. Further, so liberal
were the shipbuilding and encourage-
ment grants that big dockyards arose in
Japan and vessels of huge dimensions,
such as the Tenyo Maru of over 15,000
tons, were built and equipped at home.
So much for the immediate effect of
Japan's navigation encouragement laws.
Certain companies, it is true, took the
lion's share of the subsidies and perhaps
this is the reason why questions are
being asked in the island empire itself
as to the advisability of cutting down
this amount considerably when the time
comes for revision at the end of the
present fiscal year. Under the current
Budget the subsidy for steamship
services amounts to Yen 6,886,300 and
the Navigation Encouragement Subsidy
to Yen 3,483,355, while the Shipbuilding
Encouragement Subsidy amounts to Yen
1,995,440, altogether making a total of
Yen 12,365,095. When compared with
the Budget for last year this shows an
increase of Yen 3,086,622, the Ship-
building and the Navigation Encourage-
ment subsidies always showing an in-
crease. An argument has more than
once been advanced in the Budget
Committee of the Lower House of the
Diet that the granting of Shipbuilding
and Navigation Encouragement sub-
sidies, in addition to the Steamship
Service subsidy, almost amounts to
granting double subsidies, and this
matter has also formed a sub-
ject for discussion in the Administrative
Reform Committee. But can Japan re-
duce these grants? In the opinion
of competent observers the mercantile
marine and the military prowess of Japan
are indissolubly bound up together.
It is not within Japan's power, at least
at present, to drop her shipping subsidies
and adopt the English system. As the
newspaper already quoted demonstrates,
England can use a fleet of military
transports with advantage because she
has troops stationed in the four quarters
of the globe, and the duty of carrying
exchanges and relief and munitions of

war gives full employment to a number
of ships. But with the exception of
Formosa, Manchuria and Korea, which
places may be said to be almost within
a stone's throw of her shores, there are
no over-sea localities where Japan is
required to maintain a military force,
and it would therefore be most un-
economical for her to adopt the system
of military transports. She has to trust
entirely to her mercantile marine, and
it behoves her to consider very seriously
whether she is prepared to cripple the
continental efficiency of her army by a
cheese-paring policy in the matter of her
mercantile marine subsidies. Japanese
statesmen have proved in many
fields of active thought that they are
more far-seeing than the man in the
street and we do not imagine they will
be induced by any public clamour to
jeopardize the national safety by adopt-
ing a parsimonious policy in this matter
of ship-subsidies. In her present condi-
tion of development Japan must con-
tinue to lean very heavily on her mer-
cantile marine and though it may be a
serious drain on her resources she will
continue to encourage ship-building at
home and subsidize overseas voyaging
for her ships as much as possible. She
will not, or rather she must not, forget the signal
services rendered by the merchant ships
in the war of 1904-5, and though for the
sake of reducing their finances to some-
thing like order they might be tempted
to cut down the ship-subsidies, we can-
not imagine them yielding to the tempta-
tion. If some means could be devised
whereby the golden stream could be
more evenly distributed among a larger
number of companies, then the critics
would be partially placated and it would
be so much the better for all concerned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The transport *Soudan* which is carrying
out relief for 1908-09 will arrive at Hong-
kong on October 26 and leave on Novem-
ber 6.

It is reported from Shizuoka that on
August 16 snow fell on Fujiyama above
the eighth stage. The weather was ex-
tremely cold.

It stated in a Berlin telegram of Aug.
16 that M. Korostov, the new Russian
Minister to Peking, now at Paris, expects
the conclusion of commercial advantages in
North China to Russia.

By kind permission of Major Evans
and the Officers of the 13th Rajput
Regiment, the following musical pro-
gramme will be played by the Band of the
Regiment to-morrow night at Kowloon
Hotel at 8 p.m. sharp:—
March—"Au Secours".....Berlioz
Selection—"Little and Dances O'Brail"
Scotland
Corteo Solo—"Sing me to sleep".....Green
Selection—"Farewell".....Gounod
Ficelle Solo—"The Auld Song".....Gounod
Coke Walk—"Merrill Mood".....Phelan
Waltz—"Merry Widow".....Lohrer
Galeop—"Motor in Bombay".....Lohrer
Irish Jig—"De'il among the Tilters".....Coke

GOOD BAY TREE KING.
Bombay's new breakwater which, as
The Times of India remarks, vastly en-
larges the capacity of Bombay as a naval station,
is the subject of a long article in that
paper. Work was begun in December,
1904, and Messrs Panchard, Lowther and
Company of London, the contractors, got
the last block set in within contract time
early this year. It is interesting to know
that all the foundation work was done by
Chinese divers, men whom Messrs. Pan-
chard, Lowther and Company had trained
in Hongkong. In Calcutta, says a writer,
the merits of John are pretty well known
and appreciated, and in physique and brain
these tall yellow men are stated to be
more capable than local divers.

The Rev. C. F. Chodzicki, M.A., M.C.,
graduate of King's College, Oxford, special
ecclesiastical envoy of King Menelik of
Abyssinia, and descendant of a line of
ecclesiastical priests of Abyssinia 3,000
years old, has been spending a few days in
Philadelphia. He is telling the blacks of
that city, among other things, that Eve was
a negro; that Moses was a negro; that
Solomon was a negro, and that Homer was
a negro. His present business in America
is to tell the blacks to go back to Africa,
where, he says, they belong. His expec-
tation to remain in Philadelphia about two weeks
to go from there to the Pacific coast, mak-
ing a few stops in between, and then to sail
in September for Japan, where he will tell
the Japanese much the same thing, for he
considers the Japanese a part of his own
race.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY.
THERE are few people in this country
who have not used, or at least heard
of, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy. It is the first thing
they think of when they or any member of
their family are stricken with diarrhoea, pain
in the stomach or crampy colic. It has pro-
bably saved the lives of more people than
any other medicine in use, and once it has
been used in a home and its valuable prop-
erties become known, they rely upon it
as confidently as on their family physician.

For sale by all chemists and druggists.

**SHOULD BE KEPT IN EVERY
HOUSEHOLD.**
As a result of saving my child I regard
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy as a medicine which
should be in every household. James
A. Allen, Merchant, Gold River, Nova
Scotia. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

More summonses under the new
Buildings Ordinance, were heard before
Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy to-day,
most of them being dismissed.

The Yorozen states that the Peking
Government has ordered the Mongolian
Princes and Dukes to select qualified young
Mongolian Princes to proceed to Japan to
study military affairs.

The enterprising management of Belle
View Hotel has secured the services of a
German band—just arrived from Shanghai
—for Sunday next. The bandmen will
play selections from five o'clock until
eleven o'clock.

For being in unlawful possession of
arms and ammunition, three Chinamen,
who arrived from America by the *Empress*
of Japan, were charged before Mr. J. H.
Kemp, at the Magistracy to-day. Two
defendants were fined \$100 each and the
third was fined \$10.

A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from
Pictoumaritz reports the discovery of a
paganistic conspiracy to rob the Rand gold
mines of enormous sums. Gold to the
amount of \$100,000 has been stolen this
year, and many thousands of dollars' worth
was stolen in 1907. Detectives are shadow-
ing the suspects, who, it is believed,
shipped their spoils to England by various
routes.

Without having to journey over to
Hongkong, the community of Kowloon
will now be able to have easy access to
cinematograph entertainments, which will
be given nightly, commencing from to-
night at the Kowloon Hotel. The open
air shows, which will be conducted by the
Parisian Cinematograph Co., should prove
very interesting since the best and latest
pictures are advertised to be shown on the
sheet. A special gymkhana dinner is also
to be served at the hotel to-morrow
evening.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.
Admiral Li Chun is a guest at the
Comnaught Hotel.

Mr. George Cook Sharp passed as 1st
class engineer on Thursday.

The Governor of Ceylon's little daughter
is to be called Neliya Pearl—Neliya being
short for Nwara Eliya, the lovely Hill
Station in Ceylon.

Mr. J. C. Budd, for many years con-
nected with the Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China, and for the last five
years London manager of the International
Banking Corporation, died in London on
July 3. He was 58 years of age.

King Alfonso, acting in accordance with
the wishes of his Queen, who frankly
dislikes the Spanish national sport of bull-
fighting, has signed a decree prohibiting
women toradors from taking part in per-
formances. Recently during a bull-fight
at Segovia five out of seven toradors were
taken to hospital and the bull had to be
despatched by a butcher.

**HAPPENINGS IN THE
HARBOUR.**
The Indo-China s.s. *Maurand* berthed
this morning at No. 3 Wharf, Kowloon.

The U.S. gunboat *Samara* arrived from
Canton on Wednesday and left port again
yesterday morning at seven o'clock for a
long cruise up the West River.

The s.s. *Lightning*, from Calcutta and
ports, reports having had moderate S.W.
monsoon, with corresponding sea and
fine weather to Pussala; thence to port
moderate to light N.E. winds, smooth sea
and showery.

A fresh case of cholera is reported to
have appeared on the British steamer
Arratoon Apeas, which was removed from
Yokohama to Nagasaki on Aug. 16th in
consequence of the appearance of the disease
among the crew. Other patients are in a
suspectious condition.

Rather an unusual incident is reported
by the steamer *Taming*—for which
Butterfield and Swire are the local agents—
in that she brought not a single passenger
from Manila. The steamer is a very popular
one on the Hongkong-Manila run, and the
instance is so rare that it is quite worthy of
note.

Among the passengers to arrive in Hong-
kong yesterday by the R.M.S. *Empress* of
Japan was the Hon. H. Dobson, of the
Australian Senate. Having travelled from
England via Canada to Hongkong where
he stayed for only a few hours, Mr. Dobson
yesterday hurried to Canton from which
place he is likely to return to-morrow,
preparatory to making arrangements for
leaving this port for Manila by the C.N.
steamer *Changsha*. On arrival at Manila
he will spend some little time there, after-
wards making connections with the N.Y.K.
steamer *Kumano Maru* which will convey
him to Australia.

TRouble AT SWATOW.
It appears that a Foreign business firm
near Swatow opened a shop in a place outside
the regular limits allowed by Treaty and in
this store kerosene was kept for sale.
The Chinese who were in charge of the
store managed things badly, however, for
among their Chinese customers was a
man who has become bankrupt before he
had paid for the kerosene. After the
matter had been reported to the Consul, a
request was forwarded that the Taoist
should take the matter up and induce the
bankrupt to settle his debts with the store.
When the case was presented to the
Magistrate, according to a report in the
native paper, he replied that the firm in
question was doing business outside the
 treaty limits, and therefore he was inclined
to let the delinquent go. One sentence
of his reply reads somewhat sarcastic.
The Taoist says, "When the bankrupt
comes to me and asks me to settle the
affair, then I will look into the matter.
Therefore the Consul should not unduly
worry himself." This looks as if the Taoist
is a bit of a wag, and knows how to
laugh up his sleeve. But probably the
matter is not done with yet.

A STUBBORN DISEASE.
RHEUMATISM is considered by the
medical men to be the hardest dis-
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One application will give relief. For sale
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AMERICA AND JAPAN.
LONDON, August 28.
The *Morning Post's* Washington cor-
respondent wires that it is reported on
good authority that Japan has practi-
cally refused to assent to the American
proposals to negotiate a new immigra-
tion treaty, and it is regarded as certain
that in the event of definite failure of
the negotiations an exclusion bill will be
introduced into Congress in December.

MOROCCO.
LONDON, August 28.
It is reported that Abdul Aziz refuses
to abdicate, and that he intends collect-
ing a fresh army.

THE TIMES ON JAPAN.
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An article has appeared in the *Times*
in commemoration of the fiftieth anni-
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gress, the article concludes that Japan
will go forward with the untiring
sympathy of Great Britain of whose
friendship she has had so many proofs,
and describes the creation of modern
Japan as perhaps the most romantic and
most brilliant episode of modern history.

THE KING AT MARIENBAD.
LONDON, August 28.
Mr. Iswolsky, Russian Minister of
Foreign Affairs, and M. Clemenceau,
French Premier and Minister of the
Interior, motored from Carlsbad to
Marienbad where they lunched with His
Majesty King Edward, The Rt. Hon.
Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., newly ap-
pointed British Ambassador at Berlin,
was also present.

MOROCCO.
LONDON, August 28.
Advices from Paris report that in
political circles the situation in Morocco
is viewed calmly. It is deemed necessary,
to avoid premature negotiations,
and recognition of *Alai* Haid, until he has
previously obtained guarantees of his
recognition under the Algerias Act.

LATE TELEGRAMS.
FROM THE "CANNES-NEWS-AMERICAN."
CANNES, August 22.
In a speech before a great crowd at Hot
Springs yesterday, Secretary Taft paid his
respects to the Democratic platform and
the statement that the people of the South,
to whom he referred as royal hosts, and
thanked them for their hospitality to him.
He declared that the plank in the Demo-
cratic platform that declared the time has
come when the people should rule the
country was ill advised and misplaced.
The people do rule the United States, he
declared, in the strictest sense of the term.
He told something of how the government
is carried on and just how far the people
participate in the government. The state-
ments that have been made by Bryan and
others regarding the centralization of power
and government were thoroughly discredited
by the big remarks were frequently interrupted
with hearty applause and other tokens of
approval.

DES MOINES, IOWA, August 22.
William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic
candidate for the Presidency, spoke here
yesterday to thousands of people, on the issues
of the campaign. Mr. Bryan devoted the
greater part of his speech to the tariff and
made a marked impression on his audience.
It is many years since a Democratic orator
drew so large an audience or created such a
favorable impression in this city. Large
delegations were present from the sur-
rounding cities and the farming population
of this section of the State was well
represented.

Candidate Bryan was accompanied by a
number of spellbinders of the Democratic
Party, from Nebraska, as well as by the
leaders of the local Democracy.

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DEPRECIATED CURRENCY
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A curious story comes to hand from the Hsienan district in Kwangsi Province, which illustrates the unhappy consequences that may result from the present unsatisfactory state of exchange, even in the interior itself. In this district there is a large salt business, and the officials who manage it have lately been demanding a higher premium on subsidiary coins than the people were willing to pay. In this district also there is a great trade done in the usual salt foods which the Chinese love so well. When the managers of the salt monopoly decided that the merchants must pay a larger premium on subsidiary coins when settling for their salt the merchants decided that they would buy no more salt from this particular place. This led to angry reprimands, and at last things grew so threatening, that blows were inevitable, and so both parties went to war. It seems that in the first fight the shopkeepers were the more powerful, and thrashed the other side. The latter being now doubly incensed, went to the captain of the guardboat anchored near the place in order to keep the peace, and requested the assistance of soldiers to break their revenge on the merchants. With this additional force they returned to the fray, and gave the business party a sound thrashing. A few days after, the merchants went to the ancestral hall to get out some weapons, in order to begin again. The doors of the building were closed, but the people smashed them open, when to their surprise they found inside the captain of the guardboat, with some women of light reputation. The whole party were feasting and having a good time. Of course things were now in a tremendous uproar. "What right had the captain to be in the ancestral hall of the people, and feasting in such company?" The people, therefore, retired without saying a word, but called together hundreds of their fellows. They then proceeded to the hall and arrested most of those who were found there. Then they thought they were going to have their own way, and could punish as they thought fit. Meanwhile, one of those who had been in the hall escaped and rushed off to the yamen, and informed the magistrate of what had been done. He at once sent off a hundred soldiers, and these, coming upon the scene, stopped further proceedings on the part of the populace, and started in to arrest the ringleaders right and left. In a short time, the soldiers were released, and six of the prominent business people were haled off to prison. These were fined six hundred taels each, while some consolation money was given to the captain of the guardboat. The next step was that some other business men sent a complaint to the official, who, when he received the petition, arrested those who signed it, and after he had examined them, sentenced the lot to receive no less than thirteen thousand blows, which, as the Chinese saying runs, "ground their bones into fragments, so that their blood and flesh flew about in all directions." Things now took a wider sweep. Twelve market towns and large villages joined in a league, and decided that they would shut up their shops and do no more business until affairs had been straightened out, and until the official who had been guilty of this terrible cruelty had made amends. It happened, at this juncture, that a new official came to take charge of the Lichin station and when he found that there was no income and no business doing he set to work to find out the cause, for if things went on as they were he would have no money to send to headquarters. When the reason for the trouble came to the surface, he went immediately to the official who had sent in judgment on the troublesome business men, and threatened to send him a full account to the Governor of the Province, unless he at once set to work to put business in motion again. This could only be done by the official coming forth from his yamen, and making public confession to the people that he had acted illegally, and, therefore, unwisely. The affair was then regarded as settled, and the people went to the Hsienan city to get out of prison the six men who had been arrested in the earlier part of the fray. They found only five living. The other had succumbed to the privations and hardships to which he had been exposed. When this fact was ascertained the whole affair blazed up again more fiercely than ever, and the shopkeepers swore, that they would again shut up their shops, even for a month, unless there should be some reparation made to all who had suffered at the hands of the official. There the matter stands at present. If this piece of the internal history of modern China is in any way substantiated, and it has been published in the native press as true, then it would appear that things are very confused and unsatisfactory, and we need not wonder at reports of uprisings here and there, or of the deep dislike of the people for the present official system.

LORD CHARLES EXONERATED.

LONDON, July 30.
The Admiralty, after a full investigation, has exonerated both Admiral Lord Charles Bampfsey and Admiral Sir Percy Scott from any blame in connection with the mistaken signal incident of the last week's demonstration. It seems that Lord Charles gave the signal for an evolution, which, obeyed, would apparently have brought the cruisers Argyle and Good Hope into collision. Sir Percy, who was on board the Argyle, doubted the signal, and refrained from obeying it. The Admiralty finds that the manœuvre order was never dangerous, but at the same time Sir Percy thought there was risk, and he was justified in turning his cruiser the other way, and Lord Charles is informed that he is at fault.

STEARNS' WINE OF GOD LIVES ON! It purifies the blood, renews powers, energizes and stimulates, and re-establishes the system on a healthy basis.

CHINA'S NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

A Correspondent writes:—Among the best known legends that mark what may be termed the formative period in the History of Ancient Rome is the story of M. Curtilus. About 360 B.C., probably as a consequence of an earthquake, the Tiber overflowed its banks and flooded the Great Circus so that the "Games" which were then being held were broken off. And worse still a great gulf opened in the Forum as if to indicate that henceforth there could be no common meeting place for the Roman people. The seers of the day declared that the gods forbade this gulf to close till the most costly possession of Rome should have been thrown into it. A noble youth, M. Curtilus, interpreted the oracle, and having the courage of his opinions combined with a spirit of self-sacrifice carried to the furthest limit, he showed that Romans were brave men and that they alone could be devoted to the gods for their country's good.

We take the inwardness of this ancient story and find it deeply and eternally true. When cleavage in national life becomes most marked and perilous there is always a call to the patriotic heroic spirit for self-sacrifice carried to the utmost limit. A chasm in the body politic does not close till the requisite offering has been made. It is often true, likewise, that not one but many brave souls must yield themselves up before the breach heals and the unpropitious sign and omen disappears. The crisis may demand a succession of men to leap into the gulf for the good of the state. There are transitional, formative periods in the life of nations, when men are called upon to follow the example of M. Curtilus. No State has attained to liberty, and a free constitution where the administration of the law has in view however dimly and imperfectly the greatest possible happiness of the greatest possible number of its subjects, except through the courage, patriotism and self-sacrifice of great souls. Such as these stand for moral forces that set through the ages impel the nation forward to the goal which they themselves sought by specific and memorable acts indicative of their own self-effacement.

(China is face to face with what we regard as the critical movement in her fortunes. She is forced out of her stagnation to a new departure in history. Institutions that have been subject throughout the long centuries to a process of stereotyping are fated to pass. There is destined to emerge a new set of relations between the governing powers and the governed people which in its final form will mean the utter overthrow of Oriental despotism and the attainment by China of the privileges, duties and responsibilities of the nations most favoured because most free.

In the course of a history of happenings that is carrying the nation onward, the gulf in the forum is disclosed. Its opening is significant of the smothering of the "powers that be" from the powers that are to be. After seeming to give large and free encouragement to men of "light and leading" for the adequate discussion of representative Government as suitable and advantageous for the China of the new time, the Imperial Authority in Peking has seen fit to suddenly degrade from high rank and to strip of all honours, one such patriot who, in what is deemed an excess of zeal, submitted a scheme for representative Government. If a certain usually well-informed section of the native press is correct: "The very head and front of the offending, had this extent no more." The result is what might be looked for—when the Government deceives by a show of fair promises. There is disappointment, mistrust, indignation, and a falling away of supporters of the popular cause. For the present the education that precedes legislation must use its further and higher opportunities and wait for the moment when the endeavour and sacrifice of patriotism will close the breach that now yawns between rulers and people.

It is plain that there can be little real safety or progress for China until there is reconciliation. When it is sufficiently manifest among all classes and conditions of China subjects that none are for a party but all are for the state we shall see realized the aims and ambitions of so many reformers. That day is, however, far distant and there are factors in the situation and forces working which preclude the hope of its speedy dawn.

SPORTING.

Lawn Bowls.

The Police Recreation Club team are to meet representatives of the Cosmopolitan Club, in a lawn bowl match, on Saturday. The Police will be represented by Messrs. Ogg, Kent, Withers and Langley (skip). Messrs. McLennan, Bell, J. J. Watt and McHardy (skip). Messrs. Pitt, Hanson, Robertson and Cameron (skip). Reserves: Messrs. Baker, Fox and Watt.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will also meet the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday when the teams will be:—K.O.C. Messrs. V. Pelling and C. Clements, Messrs. W. Edwards and J. H. Mead. K.B.G.—Messrs. G. Tadd and R. Lapley. Messrs. C. Swain and W. Crawford.

A painful incident occurred at a football match in Fort William, California, on the 23rd instant. While defending the goal for E. Company, Gordon Highlanders, Private Sims was struck on the stomach by the ball. He threw the ball down and after kicking it and field was seen to throw up his arms and fall to the ground. The spectators immediately rushed to his assistance and upon his removal to the hospital found him to be dead. A post mortem examination showed that death was due to heart disease. Deceased was a great sportsman and very popular among the men.

DAMAGE TO A ROOF.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who detained Leonidia Ribeiro, who was sued by Marcel Antonio Vas at the Supreme Court, today, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, for \$800 for alleged damage done to a house, asked His Lordship to make an order for particulars.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, who appeared for the plaintiff, said the particulars had been supplied.

"I want to know what the damage is and when it was done. It might have been caused by the typhoon," persisted Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

"A tenant does not usually in this Colony, damage the roof of a house," commented His Lordship.

Mr. Morrell said the children used to play on the roof and this caused the damage complained of.

The case was adjourned in order that Mr. Otto Kong Sing might have an opportunity of inspecting the contractors' account.

AN ABORTIVE VENTURE.

After the success of the Hong-kong and Canton bazaar, it was natural that the people of Fatsan should wish to follow suit, for the Chinese are nothing if not imitative. This is what the leading citizens wished to do, and several meetings of business people were held where they were well attended. But difference of opinion sprang up as to how the work should be carried through, and as to the place where the bazaar should be held, and the result of these divergent views is that the scheme appears to have been relinquished altogether. This is rather unfortunate. Fatsan is a rich place, and the people could well afford to follow the example of Hongkong and Canton. It is said that the sum needed by the bazaar in Canton amounted to \$180,000. If this be so, it would not have been impossible to have raised about half that amount in Fatsan, and therefore it is to be regretted that a small difference of opinion should have damped the ardour of the local leaders.

THE SOUTH OF HAINAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Southern Hainan is the most tropical part of the Chinese Empire. It is a mountainous with plains near sea level, lying between the spurs which come down into the sea. The people of this region are Chinese, who emigrated from the Fukien Province many generations since, and Lois who are the aborigines of Hainan, and there is at the town of Samsa, a settlement of Mohammedans who claim to be of Arab descent. The Chinese occupy a strip perhaps ten miles wide from Yachow west and with a fringe of settlements farther east. Where the Chinese have settled they have planted large coconut groves and these present a very picturesque appearance as you approach the southern coast at almost any point.

Since the Chinese came to Hainan there has been friction between them and the Lois in some parts of Hainan. At present the trouble is located in a region about twenty miles west of Yachow city. About ten years ago that region had been overrun by marauding bands of Lois, but they were punished by the Chinese troops and forced to make peace. Some of the Lois robbers have however continued to steal the cattle of Chinese on the border of the Loi country. The Chinese of that region also say that there has been a month passed in several years that there has not been a murder of some Chinese merchant who has been doing business with the Lois. Once a leading Loi of the interior was caught and kept in prison by the magistrate, and during the time when he was confined there was a stealing by the Lois but as soon as he was released the lawless ones began again.

Recently the Chinese gentry on the border of the Loi country entered into an arrangement with the friendly Lois who were their neighbours, that the latter should seize the robbers, who were taking stolen cattle past their villages into the interior. The Lois captured three such robbers and, instead of taking them to the Magistrate for punishment, they were secretly put to death. The heads of their villages in the interior brought charges against these Lois, before the Magistrate, and he, it is reported, directed that if they would bring the head man of the murderers' village before him, he would have them properly punished. They returned home and collected a force of about a thousand men and started on the war path against the Loi villages which had caught their clansmen. These villages when attacked called on their Chinese allies to assist them which they did with about eighty men. They found the attacking force so large that they felt it best to return to protect their own homes; and the friendly Loi tribe has suffered severely from the interior tribes. At least accounts the Chinese neighbours of these Lois were expecting to be attacked, and were sending many petitions to the Prefect at Yachow, asking him to restrain the attacking force of Loies.

Unless the Chinese Government does something soon to keep peace in this extreme part of the Empire, the people here will gladly welcome some foreign Power to give them protection; and as they are situated so near to Annam, it is not difficult to know what Power would be glad to give them assistance.

A MESSAGE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MRS. E. J. WILLIAMSON & CO., of the Queensland, writes: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, enjoys a great reputation in these parts. It has effected some really remarkable cures, and there is scarcely a house without a bottle." For sale by all chemists and druggists.

LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, July 28.

Taking the Olympic programme as a whole, England's long lead does not please the Americans, who boasted before they came that they would sweep the board. Several of the events they expected to carry off elsewhere and on one or two cases they were caught in flagrant error. In the four hundred metres they deliberately allowed Lieutenant Halswells, the British champion sprinter, off the track. Carpenter, the leading American, was disqualified and the race was ordered to be re-run. On that the Americans refused to run again, and the crowd took that badly, roundly declaring it was unsportsmanlike. This feeling remains even now, and at the prize distribution the cheering for the Americans came chiefly from the American spectators, who day by day monopolised one of the stands and made the air hideous with discordant noises.

It must be admitted too that the management of the Stadium left much to be desired. Foreigners were neglected too much, officials were permitted to interfere where they had no business, and unnecessary friction was caused by faulty arrangements. Experience will doubtless obviate that in the future, but it cannot be said that this year's meeting has been at all flawless. The prices of the seats were fixed too high. The cheap seats were without a covering and the first week of the sports was as wet as it could be. The result was that people would not pay a high price for a covered seat and would not pay a low price to get wet. Often the events progressed with only a few hundreds present. It was a dismal fiasco and yet it was only in the last few days that the prices were reduced. Then the fine weather came in and the two conditions made the attendance tremendous.

All told it has been memorable, nevertheless, and the crowning sensation has been certainly that miserably distraught Italian rising and falling, staggering and panting his hideous progress to the tape.

At last the Sultan of Turkey has been made to see the force of the Young Turks party. The result is a Constitution, after a week of agitation. It is the old constitution of 1876 dressed up. It was promised in that year and failed to be realised, and there are those even now who declare that the Sultan will find some way to obviate it this time. I doubt that. The game has got past his hand. The deal rests with the reformers, and now it is for them to bring Turkey into better things. It must be granted that the reformers have the best soldiers and officials on their side: the corrupt officials have been overthrown. It is bad for Germany and good for England. The first fruits are seen in the calm acceptance of the snail received by Germany in the matter of the protection of the Turks in China. Germany bluffed on that and assumed the protection as having been taken over from the French. Now it is announced that the announcement was premature. In order to preserve appearances the German government has given declarations to the French and British governments that it does not desire to extend its influence or protection over foreign races in the Far East.

Sir Robert Hart continues to be fated here and there, wherever he can be induced to escape the vigilance of his doctor. Mr. J. B. Lonsdale, M.P., the honorary secretary of the Irish Unionist party, entertained Sir Robert at the House of Commons to dinner the other evening, among the company being the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Mayo, Viscount Trevelyan, Mr. Walter Long, and many another well known man.

After a holiday in Switzerland, I hear, Sir Robert's engagements will be more numerous, if his health improves as much as his friends anticipate. One of these engagements will be to open a great military exhibition promoted by the Westmans at Leeds.

The recall of the Japanese Ambassador, Count Komura, is regretted but it is admitted even by his friends that he was not particularly happy in the London position. He remained inured for the most part in the Japanese Embassy, more concerned with his studies than with the outside social world. Viscount Hayashi, on the contrary, was everywhere, and attained a high degree of popularity in social as well as in official circles. It is hoped that the Viscount will return. Meanwhile Count Mutsu, the polished change d'affaires at the embassy, will conduct the business.

Horrible orgies are prevalent in Ashanti, in spite of thirty years of British rule, according to the latest Consular report. Fetish worship flourishes and though the administration believe they have reduced it to its most harmless elements now, they have discovered some ghastly practices of recent date. The worst of these are connected with the advent of a new cult known as the Abirwa, or Old Woman fetish. The fetish was supposed to kill witches and to be friendly with it was to be assured of immunity from evil influences. Anyone suspected of being killed by the fetish for black magic was mutilated and horribly maltreated and then buried in a shallow grave in a most degrading fashion with broken bottles staved over them. Several priests of this cult have been arrested with portions of human finger nails and other remnants of the mutilated bodies upon them. The chiefs have been

called together and ordered to put a stop to the practices forthwith.

Hyde Park held a record demonstration on Saturday, nearly five hundred thousand people parading thence from the Embankment in support of the Licensing Bill. The believers in more public houses attended in considerable force and interrupted the temperance advocates but there was none of the organised rowdism that had been feared. The principal speaker was Mr. Winston Churchill, and the twenty platforms held a hundred and twenty members of Parliament, while other speakers included bishops, deans and ministers of every denomination, as well as one or two Colonial politicians.

They have a pleasant method of enforcing their views in Styria. The brewers there raised their prices for beer a fifth of a penny per quart, a week or two, so the Social Democratic party started a boycott of beer. The movement spread rapidly and the brewers have suffered such heavy losses that two breweries have had to close down altogether, while others have reduced their staff. A meeting of the brewers has been called to discuss the situation. Meanwhile it must not be supposed that the boycotters have turned teetotalers. Wine is too cheap and good in Styria for that.

In order to bring the newspaper men of the Empire into closer touch and to bring about reforms in postage, a movement is on foot to hold an Imperial Press Conference, to be attended by journalists from all the centres of the British Isles and the Colonies. It is felt that such a gathering would enable the home men to meet and discuss the questions of the Colonies with authorities thereon and the visiting delegates would gather a closer and more recent idea of the political and general outlook at home. Lord Bunsford of the Telegraph is the President of the Committee, Lord Northcliffe, the treasurer, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Harry E. Brittain, the secretary. I understand that the Government warmly approves the scheme and editors of all the leading papers at home have subscribed to it.

The Royal Commission that has been sitting to decide the important question—“What is whisky?” has presented its report, but has given no very clear answer to the question. The question whether liquors should be labelled “Scotch whisky,” “Irish whisky,” “Glen whisky,” and “Malt whisky” according to the strict nature of the contents of the bottle is reserved for further consideration, but no further restrictions are imposed on the method of manufacture—the pot still and the patent still may continue to be used, and the term “whisky” may be applied to the liquor, whether it is made from malt, or malt and unmalted barley or other cereals. Thus there has been much talk and very little work about the Commission. But that is the usual way.

VICEROY OF CANTON PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN.

We recently reported that the Emperor of China had ordered two brigades of soldiers to be newly enlisted in Kwangtung, and armed and drilled according to foreign methods. The Viceroy demurred because of the depletion of the Provincial Treasury. The scheme has to be carried out, apparently, and so all parties are at their wit's end to discover means whereby the Imperial commands can be acceded to. Whilst Viceroy Chung was bemoaning the emptiness of the Treasury an official named Shun, who apparently has charge of the new military improvements, suggested to His Excellency a means whereby funds might be raised. His scheme involved the imposition of a small tax on every adult person in the Province, but this suggestion was not favourably received by the Viceroy who threw the papers containing the scheme back at his subordinate. The latter left the presence in a huff. What steps will be taken does not yet appear. There is some sort of reason in the arguments of Shun. He urges that if there were more effective soldiers, and as in the West people are willing to pay for personal protection when they can get it, so the Chinese people would be willing to pay for protection if the new troops were so placed as to give security to common lives and property.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT HANKOW.

More Foreigners and Japanese Attacked.

The following telegram was received by the Foreign Department, says the *Kobe Herald*:—Cholera is extremely prevalent on the Yangtze at present. During the week ending July 30, over forty people died of the disease in Wuchang alone. All the Chinese troops there have suspended their daily drill, over seventy soldiers and others having died at the barracks. As Hankow, a suburb of Hankow, Chinese are also dying in large numbers, while several Japanese and foreigners have been attacked. In the immediate vicinity of the Chinese authorities, the number of deaths among the Chinese is estimated at over 1,200, but it is believed that this figure should be much higher. A large number of people are in a pitiable condition and are begging for medicine and treatment gratis.

BEFORE going to the expense of calling a doctor for a case of diarrhoea or dysentery, procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and you will be more than repaid in the result. There is not another medicine in the world that has saved so many lives as this remedy. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

COMMERCIAL.

The Statement of accounts of the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of which The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are the local agents, show that the premiums collected during the year, after deduction of reinsurance, amount to yen 288,783.011. The losses, after deduction of reinsurance, amount to yen 1,131,247.348, including yen 499,288.860, the losses by the fire at Hakodate. The balance of the working a/c for the year amounts to Y 1,050,000, less reserve for unexpired risks at the 31st March 1903, Y 965,300,000, net profit of the year Y 55,200,000. The directors recommend the sum of yen 55,200,000 to be appropriated in the following manner: dividend of 20% to Shareholders Y 50,000,000, bonus to directors and auditors Y 5,000,000, total Y 55,000,000.

The accounts of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. show the surplus for the year, being balance of working a/c, is Y 84,628,560 which the directors have resolved to apply as follows: reward to the retired director, Y 3,000,000; balance carried forward to next year, yen 81,628,560.

THE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.

Loss Heavier Than at First Estimated.

Enquiries made to-day regarding the burglary at the Lucio Diamond store, show that the loss was much greater than at first supposed. Further losses have since been discovered in consequence of the police requirements demanding a full detailed list of every article missing. This list has now been completed and shows that instead of being about one thousand dollars—as previously supposed—the total loss is estimated at exactly three thousand three hundred and ninety seven dollars. No clue had been received that is likely to lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the robbery but since there were many exclusive designs amongst the jewelled articles stolen, the police, having the particulars of them, think they will soon be able to lay their hands on some of the men who apparently belong to a gang of new-comers to the Colony. In company with a detective the manager took a trip round likely places in the town hoping to find some clue but the search revealed nothing.

CHINESE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Dr Sun Yat Sen Throws Light on French Trouble.

Dr Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese Reform leader, has sent a letter to the editor of a Saigon newspaper, the *Revue Indochinoise*, which throws light on the questions between alleged Reformers and French soldiers on the Tonkin border by pointing out that part of the Imperialist force, 1,000 strong, which had joined the Reformers in Yunnan, made its peace with the Viceroy, by agreeing to attack the French outposts in the revolutionaries uniform, and thus throw discredit on the Reform movement. They did so with heavy loss to the French. A good many of them then fled to the mountains of Tonkin to work as much mischief as possible to the Reform cause. The Doctor assures the French public that the frontier outrages are not the work of his men, and tells his Saigon friends that the Chinese revolution aims at overthrowing China for the Chinese, sweeping away a rotten despotism, replacing it by a republic, and introducing up-to-date economic and social reforms in China.

THE SMUGGLING OF ARMS INTO CHINA.

A Tokyo message states that the incident arising out of the seizure by the Chinese authorities at Chienchow of two sailing vessels containing arms and ammunition has been settled. All the arms have been confiscated, it having been shown that their presence on board was against Treaty obligations, and the persons responsible will be fined. The Japanese Government recognises the attitude of the Chinese authorities as correct.—*Kobe Herald*.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr. Wigg of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 28th at 11.55 a.m.—The recent typhoon has reached the neighbourhood of Wladivostok as an ordinary depression. Pressure has increased on the China coast and over Formosa, and it is now slightly above the normal over both areas. It remains low in the neighbourhood of the Bonins, and relatively so over the N.W. part of the China Sea.

Moderns N. E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.49 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow: 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, moderate; showery. 2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, moderate. 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: Same as No. 1. 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

AS A LAST RESORT.

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Tangled Webwork, by Edgar Jepson.
The Orchard Glass, by Alice and Claude Atwell.
The Wild Widow, by Gertrude S. Went-James.
The God of Clay, by H. C. Bailey.
The Cottage on the Fells, by H. De Vere Stacpoole.
Three Girls and a Hermit, by Dorothea Conger.
The Door of Darkness, by Maude Amosley.
The Millionaire's Son, by Florence Warden.
The Alm of Her Life, by L. T. Meade.
The Angel and the Author and Others, by Jerome K. Jerome.
Satan Sanderson, by Hallie Erminie River.
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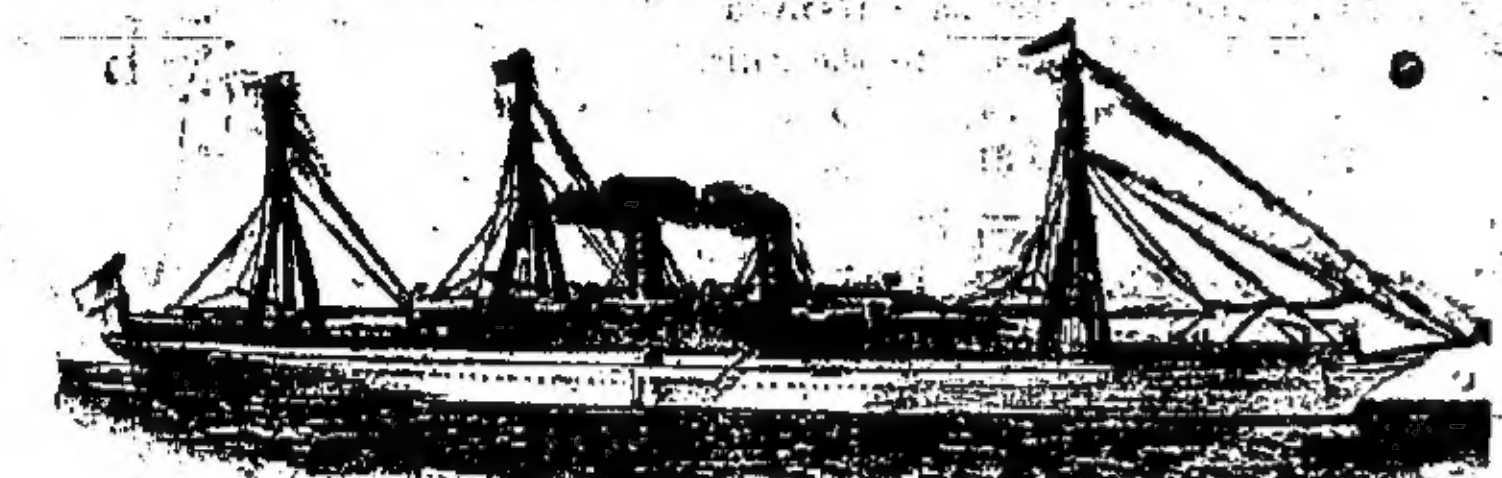
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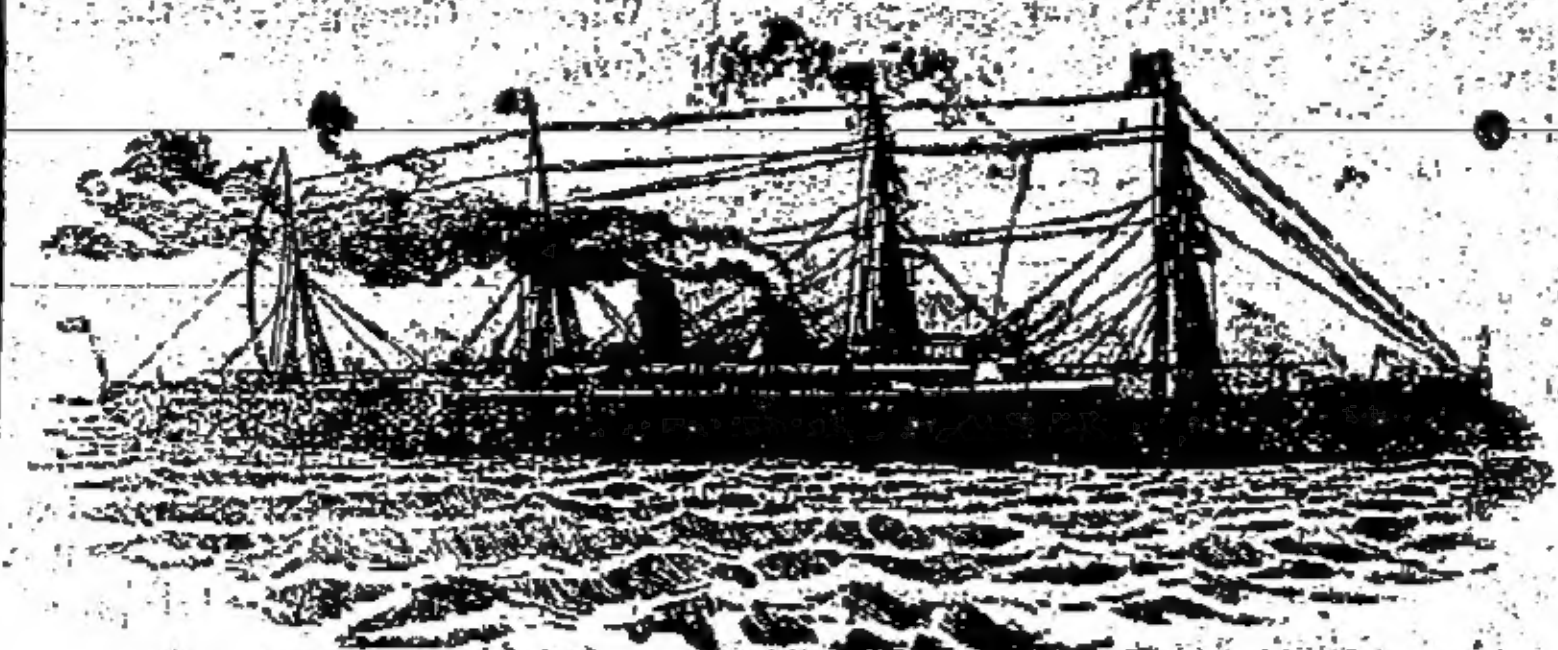
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA U.S. MAIL LINES.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE:



SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via Honolulu, on Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1908
KOREA ... 18,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 29th Aug, at Daylight
NIPPON MARU ... 11,000	FRIDAY, 11th Sept, at Noon
SIBERIA ... 18,000	SATURDAY, 13th Sept, at Noon
CHINA ... 18,000	SATURDAY, 20th Sept, at Noon
MANCHUKUO MARU ... 11,000	SATURDAY, 27th Sept, at Noon
ASIA ... 9,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Oct, at Noon
MONGOLIA ... 9,000	SATURDAY, 10th Oct, at Noon
TENGO HARU ... 21,000	TUESDAY, 17th Oct, at Noon
Two S.S. ... 21,000	TUESDAY, 3rd Nov, at Noon

Yokohama to San Francisco ... S.S. KOREA, 18,000 tons. September 13-27th 1908; 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes.

San Francisco to Honolulu ... S.S. SIBERIA, 18,000 tons. August 16th-20th, 1908; 4 days, 12 hours.

San Francisco to Yokohama ... S.S. SIBERIA, 18,000 tons. August 16th-21st, 1908; 5 days, 13 hours.

Yokohama to San Francisco ... S.S. SIBERIA, 18,000 tons. Oct. 18th to 23rd, 1908; 10 days, 10 hours and 59 minutes.

THE P. M. Steamship KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong to SAN FRANCISCO, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1908, at Daylight, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Ocean of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KIM'S BUILDING.

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Shipping.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES	TO SAIL
THIENHAI, via SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	OHONGSHING	TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at Noon.
SINGAPORE - PENANG	LAISANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 p.m.
MANILA - CALCUTTA	WINGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at Noon.
SHANGHAI - YOKOHAMA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 p.m.
KOBÉ & MOJI	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at Noon.
SINGAPORE - PENANG	FOOKSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, Occupying 24 days.

THE steamers Katsura, Matsuyama and Yokohama leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A day qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Telephone No. 61.

General Managers.

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PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO en route to PORTLAND.

ORIGINALLY THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP

NICO MEDIA

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P. WAGNER

About September 9th.

through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

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Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Steamers	Leave	Arrive	Days
DELHI	Sept. 5	Oct. 11	10
DELHI	Sept. 19	Oct. 25	10
DELHI	Oct. 3	Nov. 7	10
DELHI	Oct. 17	Nov. 21	10
DELHI	Oct. 31	Dec. 5	10
DELHI	Nov. 14	Dec. 19	10
DELHI	Nov. 28	Jan. 2	10
DELHI	Dec. 12	Jan. 16	10
DELHI	Dec. 26	Jan. 30	10
DELHI	Jan. 9	Feb. 13	10
DELHI	Jan. 23	Feb. 27	10

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Bombay transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.
Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong.
In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON,
CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leave	Arrive	Days
DELHI	Sept. 5	Oct. 11	10
DELHI	Sept. 19	Oct. 25	10
DELHI	Oct. 3	Nov. 7	10
DELHI	Oct. 17	Nov. 21	10
DELHI	Oct. 31	Dec. 5	10
DELHI	Nov. 14	Dec. 19	10
DELHI	Nov. 28	Jan. 2	10
DELHI	Dec. 12	Jan. 16	10
DELHI	Dec. 26	Jan. 30	10
DELHI	Jan. 9	Feb. 13	10
DELHI	Jan. 23	Feb. 27	10

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.
* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. * Carry only First Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

CHARGEURS REUNIS FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE PARIS. ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALME, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANTUNG, PEKING, TIENTSIN, KORE, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, HONKONG, 30 days. NANTES to HONGKONG in 29 days. Unique opportunity to make a Tour in North-China and Japan with great speed, safety and comfort.

TRANS-PACIFIC: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with Canadian Pacific Railway.
Passengers to Orestland and Europe.
YOKOHAMA-VANCOUVER 18 days. YOKOHAMA-SEATTLE 18 days. YOKOHAMA-SAN FRANCISCO 18 days.

HOMEWARD: MEXICO, LIVERPOOL, QUESSANT, 19th Sept. CEY, 26th November. AMIRAL OLRY, 19th Oct. CORE, 11th January.

New Twin Screw, 16,000 Tons displacement, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.
* Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage All Round the World Ticket by these boats.
For further particulars, apply to

ALIN, Acting Agent, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon and Cabin—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards on board. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	Saturday, Aug. 29, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sep. 5, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(When necessary to call at the MALABAR COAST.)

INDRAMAYO, 19th September, 1908.
For Freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, August 15, 1908.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER NORE.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignee will be asked to obtain a Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 Hours.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the date of arrival, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, August 28, 1908. 1177

INDRA LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship Indram, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignee will be asked to obtain a Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 p.m., to-day.

J. ABBOTT, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, August 28, 1908. 1178

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship PRINZ METEL FRIEDRICH, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, which are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and West Point Godown where delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining unsold after the 31st of September, will be subject to rent.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd of September, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 8th of September, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MEISCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, August 28, 1908. 1124

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTION CHINESE.
With Special Reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Reprinted from the China Mail.
For Sale at the China Mail Office, 8, Queen's Road Central.

REFORM IN CHINA.
BEING A letter addressed to Hon. B. Adair, Lord CHAMBERLAIN, U.K. & I. And an article in reply to CHINA: THE SLEEP AND AWAKENING.

To be had in pamphlet form at the CHINA MAIL Office, 8, Queen's Road Central.

Price 50 Cents.

A SKETCH OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.
Reprinted from the 'CHINA MAIL'.

To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office, 8, Queen's Road Central.

Price 50 Cents.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING RESOURCES.

The big ship policy has thoroughly taken hold of the German Admiralty, but they are now confronted with a very formidable difficulty.

Krupp's vast establishment at Essen is working at full power to turn out the large number of heavy guns and armour plates for the warships now under construction, but in spite of the fact that the foundries have been greatly enlarged there are indications that the firm cannot keep pace with the demands made upon its facilities.

The scheme for the erection of a national armour-plate and gun factory is judiciously kept in the background for the present by Admiral von Tirpitz, though the plan will probably be embodied in the Admiralty's next report to the Reichstag.

There appears no reason to doubt the ability of German shipyards to turn out a battleship within a period of two years; and indeed we have the Secretary of the Navy's positive assurance on this point.

On the other hand, however, modern guns and armour cannot be manufactured at a day's notice, and as Krupp is the only German firm which has so far proved its ability to turn out heavy naval artillery, it follows that the Government's immense building programme throws a very heavy strain on the Essen factory.

There is a general feeling here that the large subsidies granted to Krupp would be more prudently expended in constructing national ordnance and armour factories either in the vicinity of Kiel or Wilhelmshaven.

Not only would this greatly facilitate the supply of offensive and defensive equipment for units of the Imperial Marine, but the proximity of the factories to one or other of the great naval bases would eliminate the many inconveniences caused by the inaccessibility of Essen from the seaboard.

Under present arrangements a fairly heavy calibre gun has to be sent all the way from Kiel or Wilhelmshaven to Essen for overhaul, and a curious side issue which has arisen out of this circumstance is worth recording.

The railway lines from Essen to the Baltic and North Sea coast towns give considerable trouble to the authorities. The goods trains passing over these lines, with enormously heavy castings and ordnance from Essen, inflict a severe strain upon the rails, with the result that the lines in question are in a continual state of disrepair.

This has caused the railway administration to prohibit the use of the main lines from Essen to the north and west coast to all traffic save that in the service of the Government, so that other goods are despatched by a very roundabout route.

It will readily be understood that this decision has given rise to much grumbling among the steel and iron manufacturers of Westphalia and Rhineland, and it further emphasises the burdens imposed upon individuals and commercial enterprises by the immense naval ambitions of the Government. *—Daily League Journal.*

DR. HARRY FONG,
AMERICAN TRAINED DENTIST.
ELECTRICAL and Latest Improved Appliances.
81, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 1876

SIEN TING
Sergeon Dentist
No. 11, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free. 26

HOW TO DO MORE BUSINESS.
MANY AMERICANS have built up great commercial enterprises, by the use of the CLIPPING BUREAU. Chinese merchants can do the same if they follow American methods.

We clip business news from more than 50,000 papers monthly, and send these news to you while there is good prospect of supplying what is needed and doing business.

We can send you news and clippings on any line of business, or any subject, and you will be able to know IN TRUTH, just what American business methods are like, and where there are openings for Chinese merchandise.

Suppose, for instance, you are a maker of Pottery, or a Clipping Bureau might find in some paper an item saying that a big wholesale Pottery concern was being organized in a certain town, or, of course, would send you that notice, and then and there you have a chance to do business with that firm.

We can do just the same to any line of business, for there is always something being done that it might pay Chinese merchants to know.

We can supply you with advertisements of all the great American merchants and manufacturers, so that you may assimilate their ideas and increase your business in China the way we do here.

To avoid delay, send ten dollars (Max.) for one month's trial order. Subsequent rate can be determined according to service. It won't cost any money to send for our fine Book which tells all about our service, and how much it costs. Send for it to-day.

Consular references, INTERNATIONAL PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.
Hongkong, September 24, 1907. 1837

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.
A SERIES OF ARTICLES.
Reprinted from 'The China Mail'.
With an APPENDIX.

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Price 50 cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.
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Price 50 cents.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, August 20th, 1908.
At 100 cents per Dozen Maceiras.

Satchel Meat.

Beef steaks and prime cut—Mal Lang Pa ... 18.12
Corned—Ham Ngan Yut ... 18.12

Roast—Shin ... 18.12
Breast—Ngan Lam ... 18.12

Soup—Yong Yut ... 18.12
Steak—Ngan Yut Pa ... 18.12

Canton Ngan Lam Steaks ... 18.12
Sausages—Ngan Cheung ... 18.12

Ballock's Brains—Slow ... 18.12
Tongue Fresh—Ngan ... 18.12

Corned—Ham Ngan Pa ... 18.12
Head—Ngan Tse ... 18.12

Heart—Ngan Sam ... 18.12
Flump—Ngan Kin ... 18.12

Feet—Ngan Kerk ... 18.12
Kidneys—Ngan Yin ... 18.12

Tail—Ngan Mei ... 18.12
Liver—Ngan On ... 18.12

Tripe (addressed)—Ngan To ... 18.12
Olives Head and Feet—Ngan Chai-tan-kak ... 18.12

Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwat ... 18.12
Leg—Young Fat Kwat ... 18.12

Shoulder—Young Shau ... 18.12
Pigs—Ching-shi Chai ... 18.12

Brains—Old Kwat ... 18.12
Feet—Old Kwat ... 18.12

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Meat.

Beef steaks and prime cut—Mal Lang Pa ... 18.12
Corned—Ham Ngan Yut ... 18.12

Roast—Shin ... 18.12
Breast—Ngan Lam ... 18.12

Soup—Yong Yut ... 18.12
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Meat.

Beef steaks and prime cut—Mal Lang Pa ... 18.12
Corned—Ham Ngan Yut ... 18.12

Roast—Shin ... 18.12
Breast—Ngan Lam ... 18.12

Soup—Yong Yut ... 18.12
Steak—Ngan Yut Pa ... 18.12

Canton Ngan Lam Steaks ... 18.12
Sausages—Ngan Cheung ... 18.12

Ballock's Brains—Slow ... 18.12
Tongue Fresh—Ngan ... 18.12

Corned—Ham Ngan Pa ... 18.12
Head—Ngan Tse ... 18.12

Heart—Ngan Sam ... 18.12
Flump—Ngan Kin ... 18.12

Feet—Ngan Kerk ... 18.12
Kidneys—Ngan Yin ... 18.12

Tail—Ngan Mei ... 18.12
Liver—Ngan On ... 18.12

Tripe (addressed)—Ngan To ... 18.12
Olives Head and Feet—Ngan Chai-tan-kak ... 18.12

Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwat ... 18.12
Leg—Young Fat Kwat ... 18.12

Shoulder—Young Shau ... 18.12
Pigs—Ching-shi Chai ... 18.12

Brains—Old Kwat ... 18.12
Feet—Old Kwat ... 18.12

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Feet

